

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,578. 號六十七百五千九萬一第 日三十月元年酉辛 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1921. 三拜禮 號二月三年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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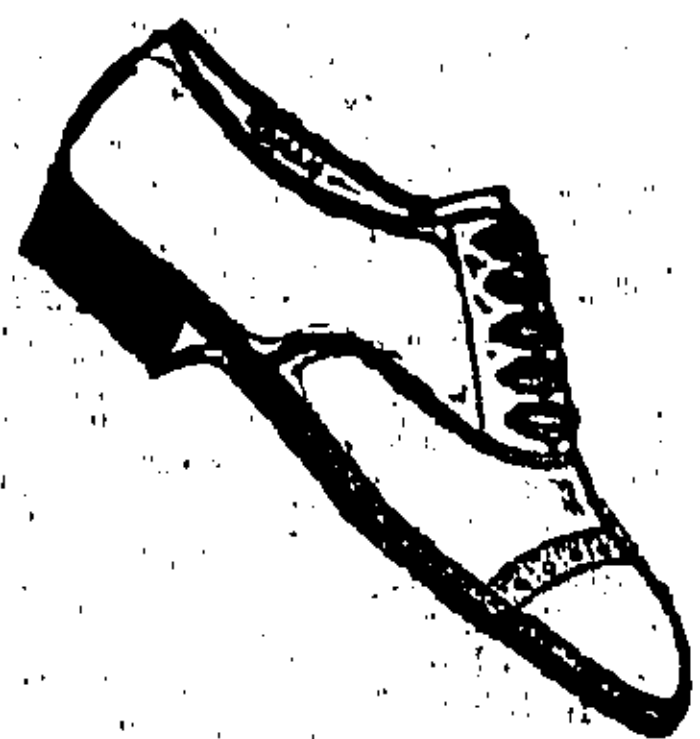
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SEE THIS PLAY BEFORE LONDON DOES

THURSDAY, March 3rd.	Hubert Henry Davies's Witty Play "CAPTAIN DREW"
FRIDAY, March 4th.	Essence's Delightful Comedy "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE"
SATURDAY, March 5th.	Farewell Performance "BROWN SUGAR"

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Commencing MONDAY, 7th March, at 9.15 p.m.

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Monday & Tuesday, 7th & 8th.	The Popular Musical Comedy "PLUMS FOR PICKING"
Wednesday & Thursday, 9th & 10th.	A New Musical Melange "GIRLS AND GIGGLES"
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Saturday, 12th, at 4.30 p.m.	Reduced Price Matinee "CASTLES IN SPAIN"

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Prices \$4, \$2 & \$1. MATINEE \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Soldiers, Sailors and Children Half-Price to Matinee only.

NEWS FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

THE WIRELESS COMPETITION IN CHINA.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, February 18th. According to a private cablegram received by a certain Chinese industrialist from New York, dated 13th instant, negotiations between the Washington authorities and the British Embassy with reference to the Federal and the Marconi wireless concessions in China are proceeding quite smoothly; so that it is hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be reached soon. It is reported in the cablegram that there is a possibility of the British and American interests for the construction of Sino-Anglo-Saxon high power wireless stations in China being pooled, as the agreement signed by the Chinese Aeronautical Department with the Marconi Company for the building of wireless stations of three hundred kilowatts considered to be useless and unsuitable for modern purposes in responsible communication circles. Up to the present, the Government has not replied to the Japanese enquiries about the Federal wireless concessions and the Japanese are naturally watching the present negotiations between Washington and London with great interest. It is authoritatively reported that there is no truth in the rumour that, through outside pressure, the Government may cancel the Federal contract.

THE CHINESE INSTITUTE AT LYONS.

PEKING, February 18th. The Cabinet and the Ministry of Education have been advised by Mr. Tsai Yuanpei, Chancellor of the Peking University, who is now in Paris in connection with the establishment of the Chinese Institute in Lyons and Mr. Liao Shih-chin, Consul-General in Paris, concerning the deplorable condition of the Chinese students in France. Owing to financial depression in France, the Sino-French Educational Society has severed its connection with the Chinese students, and at the same time the students (male and female) are unable to find employment in France. There are about 1,200 of these self-supporting industrial students in Paris, waiting to receive Government assistance in order to return to China, and the Ministry of Education has decided to bring them home immediately. Mr. Chen Lo has been instructed to arrange for the passage of the students at Government expense. Instructions have been issued to all provincial governors not to permit civil governors and magistrates to permit young men and girls of poor families to proceed to France, or any other foreign country, to study in the future, on the ground that, under the existing economical depression, there is no opportunity for Chinese industrial students to find factory or domestic work in European countries. The relatives and friends of the industrial students severely criticize the officials of the Sino-French Educational Society because the young men and girls went to Paris to secure modern education at their instance and recommendation. Mr. Li Shih-tseng, chief of the Sino-French Educational Society, has resigned the post.

THE NANCHANG-KIUKIANG RAILWAY DEBT.

Regarding the present deplorable condition of the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway, which, up to the end of last year, has about seven million dollars Japanese debt, chiefly loans from the Japanese Eastern Asiatic Development Company of Hankow and Shanghai, the members of the Kiangsi provincial assembly have wired to the Central Government in Peking to the following effect:—"Owing to bad management and corruption, and the shortness of the line, the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway has lost heavily and consequently all the shareholders have suffered greatly. The best plan is to immediately declare the bankruptcy of the said railway and place it in liquidation. Unless this is done without delay, it is feared its creditors will seize the railway and then it will fall into the hands of foreigners. As the provincial assembly represents the people of Kiangsi, who are immediately interested, it is earnestly requested that a plan be devised for the salvation of the line, through the co-operation of the central and the provincial governments."

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT OFFENSIVE.

The famous monarchical ringleader, General Chang Hsun, has come to the Capital from Tientsin for interviews with the President and the Premier. It is reported in official circles that owing to the inability of General Wu Peifu to leave Lyons, where he is engaged in the training of "model" troops, the Government intends to appoint Chang Hsun to the chief command of the Unga expedition. The Government is making ample preparations for launching a great offensive against the Unga rabble in Outer Mongolia, and General Chang Chin-hui will be appointed Chinese Resident-General of Unga in place of Chen Yi who has been recalled on account of his loss of Unga. The whole business of the re-capture of Unga will be placed in the hands of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, because Marshal Tso Kun declines to co-operate.

CHINESE SAILORS RETURNED BY THE UNITED STATES.

General Chi has been informed by the Peking Government that out of the 230 Chinese sailors employed by the United States during the war, 65 of them have been discharged and are to be sent back to their native districts in China. The Chinese sailors will arrive at Shanghai about the end of February by the Japanese steamer, Tientsin Maru, in accordance with their contracts, and General Chi has been requested to send officials to escort them to their own districts in Kiangsu and Shantung provinces.

THE CUSTOMS SURPLUS.

With reference to the apportioning of the Customs surplus to the Canton Government by the foreign Powers, the Central Government replying to an inquiry by General Chi, acting Tsuchun of Kiangsu, says that under date of February 8th, Dr. Jung Kuei, Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Washington, reported that the State-Department had informed the Chinese Legation to the effect that, for the purpose of encouraging the early reunification of the north and the south of China, the American Government had issued instructions to the American Minister in Peking and the American Consul in the various treaty ports of the republic ordering them not to support the claims of the South-Western Administration with respect to the Customs surplus revenue and the control of the Maritime Customs in the South-Western provinces.

TRAINING CHINESE GIRLS AS BOOK-KEEPERS.

Through the assistance and co-operation of the Chinese Bankers Association in the Capital, Mrs. Hsiung, wife of Mr. Hsiung Hsi-lin, the ex-Premier, has established a school in Peking for the purpose of training girls and women in modern book-keeping. After the completion of their studies, the girls will be employed by the various Chinese foreign-styled banks in Peking and Tientsin with a view to enable Chinese females to support themselves financially, and to improve the general condition of Chinese women and girls.

AN ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR SHANGHAI.

The new Sino-French engineering and commercial college, which is styled "Tungshui Hsueh-yuan" will occupy the site of the former German college at Shanghai—the latter has now been removed to Woosung. The new college will be formally opened on March 10th with 250 students. Of these one hundred will be enlisted in Peking while the remainder will come from Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and Canton. The students will pay between \$40 and \$50 per annum as tuition fees. According to the official propaganda, the aim of the college is to train students in engineering, commerce and railway service for Government services in the Chinese republic.

THE RUMOURS ABOUT THE CABINET.

Owing to financial difficulties and the fall of Unga, taken by Russian reactionaries, rumours have been current concerning the possible resignation of the Premier, Mr. Chin and other members of the Cabinet, which would entail in all probability the resignation of the entire Cabinet. After making enquiries in authoritative quarters, the Asiatic News Agency understands that there is no truth in these reports. All the Cabinet Ministers are working in harmony. The fact that General Ku Ping-tseng has taken the place of General Tang Chi-yao as Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan army is regarded as having greatly improved the prospects of the reunification of the North and the South. At the same time, Mr. Chow Tso-chi and Mr. Pan Fu are endeavouring to raise funds from various sources for meeting the financial needs of the Central Government, though differences of opinion exist between Mr. Wong Shih-yueh, junior vice-minister of Finance, and the heads of public loans department and the treasury department of the Ministry of Finance. All three officials have sent in letters of resignation, but both the President and the Premier are persuading them to withdraw their resignations and remain in office, because any change in the responsible financial positions at the present moment will merely add confusion to the existing complicated situation of the country. In summing up the Chinese political situation, it is safe to predict that there will be no change in the Cabinet within the next few months.

SOCIALISM IN CHINA.

The publication of the "Communist Ideals," written by Dr. Bertrand Russell, who is now lecturing in the Government university and other colleges in the Chinese papers in Lower Yangtze is being severely criticized in certain circles as "dangerous thoughts." Conservatives are agitating for the prohibition of this book in China on the ground that it contains Russian Bolshevism ideas and doctrines. At the same time, the younger generation of Chinese generally welcome the author's writings. Dr. Chen Ta-hsieh, who is regarded as the leader of the Chinese socialists, has left here for Canton to see Dr. Sun Yat-sen about Chinese Socialism.

Here is an amusing story of the Prince of Wales, told by "Gilly" in "With the Walrus and the Wife." One of our youthful pilots in Northern France came crashing down a road on a motor cycle. A staff car was pulled up by the roadside. The young pilot threw himself from his machine, and addressing the staff officer said:—"Can I be of any assistance?" "No, thank you," said the staff officer. "I'm only a minor trouble." "Right-o," said the pilot. "I am to know your face old chap! Who are you?" "I'm the Prince of Wales! And you?" The pilot grinned unbelievably and then answered with his eyes twinkling:—"Oh, I'm your pater the King!" Three days later the Prince visited a certain famous flying squadron. On entering the mess-room the first person to catch his eye was the pilot he had met on the road. Instantly the Prince's face broke into a smile of greeting and he advanced with outstretched hand. "Hallo, dad!" he said.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL SECRETARY.

DEPARTURE OF MR. ROSE.

A FAREWELL TIFIN AT PEKING.

Under the auspices of the Peking British Chamber of Commerce a farewell tiffin was given recently in honour of Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., Commercial Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation, who leaves Peking on furlough. Between seventy and eighty British residents gathered to show their appreciation of the services Mr. Rose has rendered to the British community in China generally, and especially in Peking, during the time that he has been associated with the commercial side of consular and diplomatic work in this country. The Chairman of the Peking British Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henning, presided over the gathering and was supported by H.E. Sir Beilby Alston, H.B.M.'s Minister, Sir Francis Aglen, Bishop Norris, Mr. Clive, and the Committee of the Chamber. At the close of the tiffin,

Mr. HENNING rose and spoke as follows:—"Farewell speeches are always a painful duty, and it is a particularly painful duty that I have to perform to-day in saying good-bye to our friend Rose. The British Chamber of Commerce felt, however, that they could not allow him to go without giving some public recognition of the value that we attach to the services he has rendered to the Peking Chamber of Commerce in particular and to British trade in general during the last few years. We found, however, that the British community in Peking who are not members of the British Chamber of Commerce desired to join in, and so to-day's gathering, although fathered by the Chamber of Commerce, is representative of the whole British community.

We merchants in Peking are in a somewhat peculiar position. As you all know, by the most explicit treaty clauses no one is allowed to do business in Peking, and as you are doubtless aware 90 per cent. of the business which we are not allowed to do is with the Chinese Government. Under these circumstances, we often have to have recourse to the Legation, and Mr. Rose's particular department is that of guide, philosopher and friend. This is not an easy role to play because, as you know, it is never possible to please everybody, and perhaps the dry climate of Peking makes it an additionally trying task. However, the diplomacy for which our friend is so justly famous has proved more than adequate. I think everybody who is present to-day will unite in saying that he has performed his duties not only with the greatest efficiency, but also with the greatest tact and discretion.

Now, gentlemen, those duties are nowhere clearly defined. The Commercial Secretary of Legation is a new creation, and his work does not lie along stereotyped lines. He can do very little or he can fall into a comfortable routine. Mr. Rose has chosen otherwise, and has made his tenure of office memorable by the vigour with which he has attacked not only the work which has been brought to him, but all those tasks of investigation which will in after years benefit by their results British trade in China. Mr. Rose has made tours into the interior and visited officials throughout China, in which he has not only collected masses of useful facts, but has also, with his usual subtle diplomacy, carried on particularly useful propaganda at a time when British interests need all the propaganda they can get. Mr. Rose has especially devoted himself to the propagation of newer and broader ideas in dealing with the various postwar problems which confront the trader. Some of these have met with ready acceptance; other have still to make their way.

We see in a recent industrial formation in London an echo of some of the addresses we have listened to from Mr. Rose, and I have no doubt that his presence at home will be of great benefit when any commercial problems are brought up for discussion. We must, however, in Peking be allowed to take a narrow view and to consider only our own interests, and for that reason I think that it is a matter of great importance to us all that our whole-hearted appreciation of Mr. Rose's work over here in the last few years should be known and recognized in order that his opinions may have due weight with the authorities in London. We should, nevertheless, be permitted to add a rider to the effect that, so soon as they have allowed him some leave and got all they can out of him, they shall send him back to Peking without delay.

All of us feel the benefits that have accrued since the institution of the Commercial Secretaryship. That institution, gentlemen, will for some years be very much what the holder of the position chooses to make it. We know what Mr. Rose would make of it, and we, therefore, earnestly hope that it may remain under his direction, because able and efficient as that intimate knowledge of Peking trade condition, Peking Officials, and the Peking business community, which Mr. Rose has gained during his last few years' work here.

Gentlemen, I will now ask you to rise and drink the health of Mr. Rose and to wish him "bon voyage" and a pleasant leave.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICAN MINERS IN F.M.S.

EXTENSIVE TIN TERRITORY ACQUIRED.

Apart from the knowledge that since early last year one of the most powerful American mining companies has been busy acquiring mining lands in the F.M.S. little has been divulged locally as to the real extent of these operations, and the following from *The Financier* will thus be read with some interest:—"The Yukon Gold Mining Company, a well-known American corporation, has acquired an extensive tin territory in the Malay States, capable of profitable exploitation by dredging on a large scale. According to the estimates which have been prepared the profit from the ground already acquired, or in course of acquisition, after paying for the properties and equipment and allowing for operating expenses, depreciation, and other outlays, should amount to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,500,000,000, depending upon the price of tin, realisable over a period of fifteen years. On the property the company has already expended about \$25,000 in the acquiring and improving of the areas taken over. Further expenditure to the end of June is expected to amount to \$125,000."

Since the above information was made public, we believe, that this concern has been retrenching with a vengeance, and that its operations have been either suspended or curtailed. The company's headquarters are in Ipoh where Mr. C. H. Monro first established himself and organised himself a little army of prospectors who started operations early last year throughout Perak. It was said that the success attending these efforts were such that towards the end of the year about six dredges were being expected out to operate in Taiping, Kampar, Tapah and elsewhere in Perak, while a strong colony of American mining men have been settled in Ampang village in the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Monro has since gone on a visit to America and since the trade slump intervened it is understood that "go slow" is the watchword. That the entry of new interests into the local mining industry on so gigantic a scale, comparatively speaking, will influence the immediate future of the industry, goes without saying. In the meanwhile numerous small Chinese holders have become wealthy by being bought out by this concern. Chinese labour have had the time of their lives in the matter of high wages. It is not certain whether this concern had recently affiliated itself to the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines but there was a time when the hope was expressed that it would do so.—*Malayan Leader*.

RUBBER IN 1920.

OUTPUTS ALL INCREASED.

The *Times of Malaya* notes from the monthly rubber share list for January, 1921, of plantation companies, issued by Messrs. Kennedy and Co., Penang, that the total number of pounds of dry rubber turned out for the year 1920 compares very favourably with the totals of the previous year. A good many estates have turned out a larger number of pounds of dry rubber last year than in the preceding year, while in the case of others, although the full year's crop figures are not available, those given for eleven months and under are very satisfactory (in normal times) when they are considered alongside the totals of the year 1919.

BILLIARDS.

In the Ho Kum Tung Handicap Tournament, yesterday, the Palace Hotel, J. Parkes (-200) beat E. A. Tyrrell (-100) by 68 points (game of 250). W. J. Drew had a walk-over, W. Pitt having scratched.

To-night, J. B. Wilson and W. Smith meet D. Urquhart and A. J. Osmund, respectively.

Mr. Henning's remarks were punctuated with frequent applause, which manifested very clearly that Mr. Henning had raised very accurately the sentiments of the British community, and the fact that he proposed was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Rose, rising to reply, was very warmly greeted, and was evidently deeply touched by the reception that was accorded to him. After expressing his very sincere thanks for the kind thought that had prompted the Chamber to do him this honour and the good will manifested by the British community in gathering in such a large number to say farewell to him, Mr. Rose very modestly referred to the work he had tried to do during the past few years, to the principles that had guided him, and to the principles that he believed should guide all British commercial effort in this country. He referred also to the personal side of his years in Peking, and he did so in terms as felicitous as have been his relations with the British community here.

H.E. Sir Beilby Alston on behalf of the general British community thanked the Chamber of Commerce for the privilege of being associated in this way with the farewell to Mr. Rose, and asked the company to drink to the health of the Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. Henning, a toast which was drunk with enthusiasm.—*Peking Daily News*.

OUTBREAK OF RINDERPEST IN KOWLOON.

SANITARY BOARD DISCUSSES PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Members of the Sanitary Board yesterday discussed a report by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon (Dr. Mackenzie) that an outbreak of rinderpest had occurred in Kowloon. No information was available to the Press as to the number of dairy farms or the number of cattle affected. The Board also discussed in private a letter from a firm of solicitors, understood to contain a request on behalf of the management of a dairy farm, that those engaged in the industry might be informed when an epidemic had broken out amongst cattle in the district.

The members of the Board present were: Mr. G. R. Sayer (President), the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce), Dr. Koch, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. G. C. Alabaster, Mr. S. W. Tso and the Secretary (Mr. C. W. Reynolds).

The CHAIRMAN, in intimating that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's report had been received, said he understood, unofficially, that one of the cattle owners had secured serum and would inoculate his own cattle.

Mr. ALABASTER: And the others have not?

The CHAIRMAN: I have no official information.

Dr. OZORIO thought the Board ought to go into the matter very thoroughly. The Dairy Farm Co., in regard to the supply of milk, was one of the public utility companies of the Colony. In one way, this outbreak was a blessing in disguise because it drew attention to the number of deficiencies existing in the present bye-laws. They should be modified in such a way as to be placed on a par with the notification of infectious disease amongst human beings. According to the bye-laws, people were not bound to report to the Board.

The CHAIRMAN: They are bound to.

Dr. OZORIO: It is vaguely provided for in Section XIV. We find from the letter of the solicitors to one of these companies that the owners of cattle were not aware of the presence of rinderpest in sheds belonging to other cattle owners. If these matters were on the same basis as the notification of disease in human beings, and we could send to the Press information that disease exists in certain areas, owners would prohibit cattle men from moving cattle on to the infected areas, and so avoid the transmission of germs.

Dr. OZORIO went on to draw attention to By-law XI to the effect that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon shall visit all premises where animals are kept. He remarked that before the Board could ask the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon to do this, it must be aware that the disease existed. If the onus were cast on owners of reporting cases, it would be easier for the Board to tackle the problem. As the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon was the only veterinary practitioner in the Colony, he should be more "get-at-able" so that owners, finding the disease, could get his advice for a small fee.

With regard to serum, which it was not possible to get in the last epidemic, he would ask the Board to recommend the Government that the Government bacteriologist should keep a stock; it would cost less than for rabies.

Mr. ALABASTER said the Colony certainly ought not to be dependent on Manila or Shanghai, or any other place, for supplies of necessary serum. There ought to be a stock available to all cattle owners who might need it. It had been the custom to deal with these cases in a confidential manner, with the idea that no particular good would be done by spreading the news abroad, and that a great deal of harm might be done to a business which was coping with an outbreak in every possible way. But in this case the firms affected—or one of them—had asked that information of an outbreak should be given. He thought the requests that they should be informed, and that they should be able to obtain from some source a supply of serum, were both reasonable requests.

The CHAIRMAN, commenting on Dr. Ozorio's first point, said he thought the present bye-laws, requiring notification, were fairly explicit. He referred to By-law XIV, which said: "Every person having on his premises or under his charge, an animal affected with infectious disease shall, with all practicable speed, report the same to the officer in charge of the nearest police station."

Dr. OZORIO: I am asking you to make the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon more "get-at-able" to these people.

The CHAIRMAN replied that, in actual fact, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, being the only veterinary surgeon in the Colony, was continually being called upon, and in this particular case he had spent many days, not merely diagnosing the cases, but giving every possible assistance. As to accessibility, the inspector was within 100 yards of most of the premises concerned. The onus of reporting clearly lay on the owner; if it was thought possible to make that clearer in the bye-law, he would be delighted to do it.

Dr. KOCH said the onus ought to rest on the owners. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon was very accessible, but he could not be expected to inspect premises every day, looking for suspected cases of infectious disease. The better plan would be to penalize owners if they did not report cases of infectious disease.

The CHAIRMAN: I quite agree. I asked the Colonial Veterinary Inspector if he had any reason to suspect that any particular owner was not carrying out the onus placed upon him and the Veterinary Surgeon said he had no reason whatsoever to suspect that. The Chairman added that rinderpest broke out quite suddenly; the first intimation was that the cow was extremely sick, or dead. The next thing was that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, in his private capacity, was called in.

In regard to serum, the CHAIRMAN said that, of course, it was fully understood that the Government had never undertaken to supply serum. Whether or not the Board would advise the Government to consider the question for the future was an entirely different matter. No doubt the policy of the Government was the traditional one of the United Kingdom—that the individual owner, whose livelihood depended on the health of his cattle, should provide the ordinary means of insurance. He felt sure that if the Board wished to make a recommendation the Government would consider it sympathetically.

Mr. S. W. Tso thought there was no harm in passing on a notification to other owners, in order to warn them; and that that was preferable to making announcements in the papers and frightening people. Private notification would be a good thing.

The CHAIRMAN said he agreed to a considerable extent, but his Department had a certain responsibility in the matter, and was not justified in notifying one individual owner without legal authority.

Dr. KOCH asked the Medical Officer of Health as to the probable cost of serum. These epidemics were sporadic, and it was rather a tall order to call upon the Government to keep supplies of a serum which might not be required for ten years.

Dr. PEARCE said he could not give any idea of the cost of providing rinderpest serum, but it was not an easy thing to prepare. It must be prepared by people who thoroughly understood the subject from the blood of certain selected animals. The Dairy Farm had undertaken the preparation of its own anti-rinderpest serum, and unless a farmer undertook to prepare his own, it was not likely to be efficient. Many technical points were involved and the Government, if it undertook to supply serum, must be prepared to establish a stock farm just as the Local Government Board, and now the Ministry of Health, did in England.

The CHAIRMAN said that, up to now, there had not been any particular call on the Government in regard to the inoculation of animals against rinderpest. It was more in the nature of insurance and could generally be left to the man who ran the business. This insurance against rinderpest was very expensive and a man who decided to protect his herd by inoculation might lose 30, 40 or 50 per cent. of the animals. As many as 80 per cent. had been lost, but that was exceptional. Many dairy farmers preferred to run the risk of closing animals at the time of an epidemic rather than undertake the risks of inoculation. Farmers were perfectly familiar with rinderpest, and with the system of immunization, but they were willing to go on year after year without availing themselves of the protection and then, when rinderpest broke out, they protested because the Government did not provide the insurance which they thoroughly understood and yet avoided.

The Board concluded its meeting as usual, in camera.

SHIP FIREMEN'S RIOTOUS CONDUCT.

REVOLVER THREATS IN HOTEL BAR.

SHARP SENTENCE IMPOSED.

The scandalous conduct of two American ship's firemen in the King Edward Hotel, Hongkong, on Monday evening, came before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday. A revolver was drawn and furniture was thrown about; indeed the men appear to have modelled their behaviour on that of the villains of the Wild West moving picture associated with their country.

The defendants' names were John Strout and Walter Theroux, firemen of the American s.s. *William H. Webb*, and they were charged with unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition, and with behaving in a disorderly manner in the bar of the King Edward Hotel.

Mr. Wittich, the manager of the hotel, said the defendants entered the bar, after making a good deal of noise outside in a dispute with ricksha coolies. The first defendant ordered drinks, but, as he was drunk, the witness refused to serve him. The others, the witness considered to be sober. On being refused drink, the first defendant used bad language and challenged everyone in the bar to a fight. He also threatened to blow their brains out. Witness ordered the man out of the place, and he then noticed a revolver in his hand, though he had not seen it drawn. He telephoned for the police. When he returned from the telephone the second defendant had a revolver and, pointing it at him, said, "I will put this through your brain." With the help of men in the bar the defendant were got out of the place and a fight ensued outside. They then re-entered the bar. On receiving a second refusal to serve him, the first defendant picked up a chair and threw it amongst some bluejackets who were playing billiards. Another chair was thrown at the counter. When the police took the men in charge only one revolver was found upon them; the second defendant then had it.

Stoker F. J. Holmes of H.M.S. *Tytania* said the first defendant drew the revolver and the second defendant took it away from him. The first defendant was "generally looking for trouble."

Pte. A. J. Snell, R.M.L.I., of the H.M.S. *Curlew* said he helped to put the men out. The first defendant bit him on the right hand but the injury was not serious.

First defendant: I bit you!

Witness: Yes.

Defendant: Who hit me on the head?

Witness: I know nothing about that.

Sergeant Feender gave evidence as to arresting the defendants, and said that, when he arrived, the first defendant was covered with blood from a wound on the left side of the head. His coat and shirt were off. He found the revolver in possession of the second defendant. It was loaded in each chamber.

The first defendant denied producing the revolver, or using threatening language. The second man said he picked the revolver up from the floor.

Stoker King, of H.M.S. *Curlew*, gave evidence for the defence, and said he saw no revolver in the possession of either defendant. A man from the s.s. *William H. Webb* gave similar evidence.

The Magistrate said he was satisfied that the revolver belonged to the first defendant. "It was a serious offence to threaten people with such weapons. The first defendant would go to prison for three months, and the second for six weeks with hard labour."

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

PROF. DANENBERG'S PUPILS.

Professor Danenberg's annual pupils' recital took place at the City Hall, last night, and drew a crowded attendance of parents, and friends, and others interested in the art of piano playing. This was the seventh of the series of recitals, and it says much for all concerned that, in the welter of sweet sounds which took place, unrelieved by vocal effort, there was sustained attention right to the close, whilst outbursts of appreciation at the efforts of the youthful performers were not infrequent.

The names of the composers called on show in what paths Professor Danenberg seeks to lead his pupils, and it is a source of satisfaction that the best in music is being placed before young aspirants. It may be that, in the pieces submitted, technique went for a good deal, but in many instances the light and shade of the composition and the picture meant to be portrayed were faithfully given. In this connection the series of pieces played by Miss Kathleen Heron must be mentioned, two, by Poldini, being splendidly given. Miss Lina Rocha, also, in a trio of pieces by Chaminade, Grieg and Wollenhaupt, showed depth of feeling and appreciation of the finer efforts of tone-building. Master Geo. Bond gave a robust rendering of a Berlioz setting. The rendering of the recitalists gave great pleasure and showed evidence of careful training. None seemed to suffer from nerves. Mention must be made of Miss Elfrida Omand's rendering of a Liszt Rhapsody and Professor Danenberg's Chopin item.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING TO-MORROW.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. POLLOCK.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for to-morrow.

The agenda includes the resolution respecting the Light Dues, consideration of which was postponed from the last meeting; also the four questions of which the Hon. Mr. Holyoak gave notice at the last meeting of the Council, and the following further questions by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.:

- 1.—Will the Government include in the Hongkong Hansard all Legislative Council questions which have been answered in the *Government Gazette*, together with the answers to such questions?
- 2.—Will the Government include in the Census which is being compiled this year, a Census of Chinese who have been bought:
 - (a)—For purposes of adoption;
 - (b)—For domestic service?
- 3.—When will work be commenced on the Kowloon Hospital site? What steps are being taken to expedite the building of such hospital?
- 4.—Is it the fact that, without alteration to the passing points, Cars can be put on the Peak Tramway to hold 60 passengers each instead of 40? If so, will the Government, in view of many people being frequently crowded out of the Cars, urge the Peak Tramway Company to put on such larger Cars at an early date?
- 5.—Will the Government lay upon the table the correspondence between:
 - (i.)—His Excellency the Governor; and
 - (ii.)—The Hongkong Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon the subject of Constitutional Reform, since the Public meeting in January, 1910, at which resolutions were passed in favour of:
 - (i.)—An Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council;
 - (ii.)—The abolition of Government nomination in regard to all the non-Chinese members of that Council; and
 - (iii.)—Enlarging the body of electors?

The Orders of the Day are the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1912; and the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

CHANGING INDIA.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S REMARKABLE SERMON.

A correspondent draws our attention to a sermon preached by the Rt. Rev. Ross Westcott (Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India) on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Legislative Council by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The sermon has attracted considerable attention. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, were in the congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral at the service.

After referring to the conflicting views regarding the political changes in India, Bishop Westcott (who took Samuel I. 10th ch. 20th v. as his text), said: "We thank God to-day for the growth of a national spirit among the people of this country, despite the embarrassing forms in which it is frequently displayed, for we know as Zimmern states that 'consciousness of nationality is essential to individual self respect, as self respect is essential to right living.'"

Again, we thank God for the grace which has enabled the British people to perform this act of self effacement and steadily to persevere in the policy of handing over to the people of the country the authority which it has kept in its own hands for generations. These words of the great fore-runner of our Lord, which are the noble motto of all engaged in selfless service, come to our minds. "He must increase but I must decrease." We may use them with perfect reverence, for we have recognised that the crowning glory of our work in this land will be a united self-governing India.

THE RIGHT SORT OF ENGLISHMAN.
"I have heard it stated that India in future will be no place for the Englishman. There is a type of Englishman for whom this may be true. The person who conceives that to the white man belongs, in virtue of an inherent superiority, the inalienable right to rule over races of darker colour than himself, to such men India will offer no welcome. But facts are against them. Indians have achieved the highest distinction in the varied spheres of human activity, and by their success have refuted the charge of inherent racial inferiority. Certain of those qualities which are apt to rank highly, may be less in evidence among them than amongst ourselves, but that is merely to say that they are different from ourselves, but difference may exist alongside of perfect equality. But for the Englishman imbued with the Christian spirit of service, India will still have attraction as a sphere of work, and I believe, that for many years to come she will welcome men who come to her in that spirit and are ready to serve in any position and to work with her sons and daughters in a spirit of loyal comradeship. Such men will earn not merely the gratitude of a docile and unambitious peasantry, but the love of men who gratefully recognise that the Englishman because he is a patriot who loves and believes in his own country, looks for the same feelings in the Indians and would hold him in less esteem did he not manifest them. Race prejudice in whomsoever found—and it is not only among the English that it is most in evidence, at present—is the foe which must at all costs be destroyed."

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H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [524]

G. R.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Labour and Lightening for Admiralty Coaling for a period of 12 months certain from the 1st APRIL, 1921.
Forms of tendering can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and tenders should be lodged in the Commodore's Office not later than Noon on 10th MARCH, 1921.
A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the tender.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M. Naval Yard.
Hongkong, February 26th, 1921. [525]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
the 2nd and 3rd March, 1921, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and at Kowloon NAVAL DEPOT, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M. with an interval from 11 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS
NAVAL STORES, &c.
Comprising—Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Shungchi Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ship's Fittings, Iron Bed Mattresses and Fittings, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table Covers, Steel Wire Rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric Cables, Canvas Hooses, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun Metal and Steel, Coal Backs, Firewood, Iron Blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, &c., &c., &c.
Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 28th February, 1921.
Terms of Sale.—As detailed on Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [528]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 8th March, 1921, at 9.30 A.M. at The Naval Depot, Kowloon.
OLD AND SURPLUS
VICTUALLING STORES, &c., &c.
Comprising—Blankets, Electric Cables, Copper Pans, Hardware, Soap, Mess Gear, Table Linen, &c., Serge, Esquimaux, Provisions, &c., &c.
Terms of Sale.—As detailed on Catalogue.
On View.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [527]

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

PUBLIC ROUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup on
FRIDAY,
the 4th March, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Jockey Club Stables.
A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL-KNOWN RACE PONIES.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms.—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [516]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor,
THE Office has been REMOVED to 1st Floor, No. 15, Connaught Road, Central, (beyond the Post Office).
Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [541]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD
have REMOVED their Office to the New Buildings on Murray Battery, Lower Albert Road. [530]

NOTICE.

I have this day resigned my position as Comptroller of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., having introduced Mr. Tse Yan Pak as my successor thereof.
All my correspondence should be addressed to c/o Messrs. Karsten Larsen & Co. (Hongkong), Ltd., York Building.
KWOK HIN WANG.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1921. [542]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE DINING AND DANCING accommodation is fully booked for the night of WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH, 1921. [532]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW

in the Botanic Gardens
WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH,
2 to 6 P.M.
One day only
Prizes will be distributed by Lady Strauss at 5 P.M.
Admission \$1.00
Children half price. [522]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, 11th MARCH, at 5.30 P.M.
For the following purposes:—
(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.
(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
(c) To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.
All members are requested to attend.
C. BLAKER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [535]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Hall, Charter Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 1921, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [463]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 4th MARCH, 1921, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1920.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th day of February, to MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1921, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [493]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th MARCH, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [464]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ending 31st December, 1920, at the rate of THREE POUNDS STERLING together with a Bonus of TWO POUNDS STERLING per Share is payable on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at the Office of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 26th, 1921. [523]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bones P. Q., AD. AP. AW. BF. BO.
BB. BV.

FOR SALE.—1920 HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and Sidecar, Electric lighting. Excellent condition. Apply Box BZ, Daily Press Office. [50]

LOST.—Brown and White PORTUGUESE PEDIGREE POINTER PUP named "Alacritty" on collar—Finder suitably rewarded. Apply Lieut. Comr. CURRY, Alacritty. [19]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSE—WESTBOURNE VILLA, No. 13, St. Stephen's Lane, Bonham Road.
For particulars apply—
CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,
Supreme Court. [534]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
"A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office. Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of departments, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 597, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [328]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Peak or higher level for summer months, would take over servants if required, no child.
Reply to—
Box 309,
Care of Daily Press Office. [309]

IMPORT-EXPORT.

GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of departments, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 597, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [328]

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, WONG NEICHUNG, with 7-roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRITTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central. [448]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

TENDERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH FROZEN BEEF & MUTTON. Office of Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock A.M. May 10th, 1921; and then opened, for furnishing 5,000,000 pounds of Beef and 60,000 pounds of Mutton. Further information on application. [536]

TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED proposals for the purchase of the U.S. Army Transport "CROOK", Manila Bay, will be received at the Office of the Department Quartermaster, Waco, Transportation Division, Third Floor, U.S. Army Building, opposite Pier No. 1, Manila, until 11 A.M. April 11th, 1921, at which time and place they will be opened.

PARTIAL DESCRIPTION

Twin Screw	Steel Hull	...	...
Tonnage, Gross	...	4126 tons	...
Net	...	2763	...
Length	...	430' 2"	...
Beam	...	47' 1"	...
Moulded Depth	...	21' 3"	...
Mean Draft Light	...	11' 11"	...
Loaded	...	21' 3"	...
Displacement (normal)	...	6693 tons	...
Build in	...	1893	...
Builder capacity	...	1368 tons	...
Speed	...	12 knots	...
Equipped with wireless	...	...	...

Full description of vessel, terms of sale, blank proposals etc., may be obtained by applying to the American Consul General, Hongkong. [537]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY,

MARCH 7th,

at

9.15 P.M.

Vocalist:

Miss BERTHA MEISCHKE.

[538]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful

and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

[11]

MARRIAGE.

BUNZ—SILVA.—At St. Joseph's Church, on February 27th, CARL BUNZ, son of the late Capt. E. Theo. Bunz, and Mrs. A. D. Bunz, of Singapore, to LILIA LADARIO DA SILVA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Placa da Silva of Hongkong. Singapore papers please copy. [543]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2nd, 1921.

GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

The interview with the Governor of Canton which Mr. RODNEY GILBERT described in the article we reproduced yesterday contains statements which it is difficult to reconcile with generally accepted views of the administrative system of China. General CHUN claimed, for instance, that there is no province of China except Kwangtung in which the advocates of local self-government are free to experiment. The remark instantly reminded us of a series of articles written recently by the scholar if somewhat eccentric KU HUNG-MING, an Oxford scholar and a very prolific writer. "What Foreigners don't know" was the title given to the series of articles. One of the things as to which he sought to enlighten his foreign readers was on the functions of the Central Government in China, and incidentally, as one who is proud of the fact that he is entitled to call himself a Chin Chih, or full member of the Civil Service, he tells us that the eighteen provinces of China are not provinces in the ordinary sense of the word: "they are really States or Crown dominions like Australia and Canada—in other words they may be called home rule provinces." The Manchu Dynasty called the provincial legislatures, *Chah Sheng*, meaning independent legislatures. We believe we are correct in saying that the Constitution and the laws of the Republic leave the functions of the central and provincial authorities much as they were under the Monarchy. Mr. KU HUNG-MING affirms that the function of the Central or Imperial Government in an Empire is not to govern the people, but to govern the officials; "in other

words, its chief function is to regulate or control the Civil Service." This system would seem to be more akin to the British Crown Colony system than to self-government as Australia and Canada know that term. In any case the government of the provinces has been paternal, and must remain so until the standard of political education among the people has been greatly improved. Even in the province of Kwangtung, which General CHUN says is the only province in China in which the advocates of local self-government are free to experiment, there is nothing resembling "government of the people, through the people, by the people." It is still government by autocrats; who it may be conceded are more democratic and more progressive than their predecessors. There have been Governors of provinces in China under the Monarchy who have done as much for the welfare and advancement of the community as any Governor or Government Kwangtung has had in recent times. It is by no means contrary to the views and wishes of the Central Government that the people of the provinces should manage their own local affairs. Every one who is at all acquainted with the modern history of China knows of the Mandates which have issued from Peking—even in the last years of the Monarchy—directing the organization of a system of local self-government along the lines which the Canton authorities are now developing, and if the other provinces of China are behind Kwangtung in this respect they are largely themselves to blame. Some share of the blame must, it is true, fall upon the Central Government because the lack of evidence that these Mandates have been generally obeyed argues a lack of that control and direction over the Civil Service which we are told is the chief function of the Central Government. Mr. KU HUNG-MING says that "the Central Government does not govern the people; it governs Governments, the local or dominion Governments." The trouble in China at the present time is that the Central Government governs nobody apparently but the officials of the Government departments in Peking.

The local Exchange banks announce that, beginning on Saturday next, the banking hours in Hongkong on Saturdays will be from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

"I am an advocate of the 8-hour day," writes a Japanese in a Tokyo newspaper, "but an 8-hour day status in Japan linked to present inefficiency means complete demoralisation."

The engagement is announced between Henry Lardner Denny, junior, second son of Mr. H. S. Denny of "The Elms," Thames Ditton, England, and Miss Sybil Mary Clarke, daughter of Captain W. E. Clarke, of Hongkong.

A Crown lot measuring 39,172 square feet, situated at Coronation Road, Kowloon, was sold at the P.W.D. Offices, on Monday, to Mr. So Chung-shun, after keen bidding, for \$35,420. This is \$11,017 above the upset price.

The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps has just suffered the loss of one of its most energetic officers by the transfer of Captain G. E. Stewart to Amoy where he is taking charge of the interests of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. Throughout the period of the war Captain Stewart acted as Adjutant of the Corps, and he naturally took a very active part in its recent reorganisation.

The Yokohama Specie Bank attained the age of 40 years recently and to celebrate the occasion presented Marquis Okuma with a silver statue of the Marquis. The special honour paid to Marquis Okuma on this occasion is due to the fact that the Bank was established when the Marquis was in power as Finance Minister. The statue is 3½ feet high, weighs 14½ kamme and was cast by Mr. Yonekai Yonehara. The Marquis accepted the gift and invited the leading representatives of the bank to a dinner at his residence at Waseda.

The Fire Brigade was called out on Monday night to a small fire in Kwong Yuen Street, West Point, caused by a candle igniting a mosquito net. No sooner had this been dealt with than the Brigade was away again in the opposite direction, to a grass stack fire at Shaukiwan East, where two hours were occupied before it was safe to leave the smouldering embers. The value of the stack was \$150. The Kowloon Brigade, also, had a call, at 10.30 p.m. Damage estimated at \$300 was done to an uninsured house at Hoklosan, Kowloon City.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN PLANT.

MRS. PLANT ALSO DIES IN HONGKONG.

DOUBLE FUNERAL TO-DAY.

We deeply regret to announce that, following upon the death of Captain A. C. Plant, of Yangtze Gorges fame, announced by us yesterday as having occurred on the Blue Funnel steamer *Teiresias*, his wife died yesterday at the Government Civil Hospital, from pneumonia and the shock of her husband's death.

The funeral of both husband and wife will take place at Happy Valley this afternoon, passing the Monument at 4.30.

The Naval Authorities as well as the business community of the Colony will doubtless be largely represented, for both owe to the late Capt. Plant a deep debt of gratitude for the valuable services he has for many years rendered to H.M.'s ships and the vessels of British Companies navigating the upper reaches of the Yangtze river. Captain Plant, as we have already mentioned, was in the service of the Maritime Customs and had charge of the River Inspectorate of the Upper Yangtze. He was the leading expert in the navigation of the rapids between Ichang and Chungking.

Before the war between China and Japan in 1894 steamers were not allowed to ascend the Yangtze beyond Ichang. By the Sino-Japanese Treaty, however, the right of steam navigation to Chungking was secured, but it was not till the Spring of 1898 that the voyage was successfully accomplished by Mr. Archibald Little in the small steamer *Leetuen*, which, however, being of limited power, had to be trucked up the rapids in the same way as junk. On May 6th, 1900, two light-draught British gunboats, the *Woodcock* and *Woodlark*, reached Chungking from Ichang, having left the latter port on April 6th. The return journey occupied twenty-five steaming hours. On June 12th of that year the Yangtze Trading Company's steamer *Pioneer*, piloted by Captain Plant, commenced her maiden voyage and arrived at Chungking on June 20th. The steamer was afterwards purchased by the British Government. Several steamers have since been built for the Upper Yangtze and the record steamer passage between the two ports now stands at 42½ hours. It was Captain Plant's years of patient labour in providing a system of signals and buoys as aids to navigation through the Gorges and rapids—a task constantly attended by danger to his life—that made the navigation of the river possible for the number of steamers which now ply between Ichang and Chungking. The valuable services he rendered in this connection were recognised both by the British Government and the Chinese Government, and by the British communities along the Yangtze his death will be regarded as a very great loss.

Both the upward and downward passages are full of tremendous risks, and the annual loss of junks and merchandise has always been very heavy. Nobody twenty years ago expected that it would ever be possible to maintain a service of steamers through these rapids and gorges.

Captain and Mrs. Plant were proceeding to England, accompanied by two adopted children. They joined the *Teiresias* at Shanghai, both apparently being unwell. Captain Plant, who was 57 years of age, died of pneumonia on the way down, and Mrs. Plant had to be taken to hospital on arrival here, and died yesterday morning from the same complaint and the shock of her husband's death.

The Topicist of the *Singapore Free Press* notes with regret that the Scotsmen of the Federation are very backward in coming forward to join the proposed killed platoons of the M.S.V.B. Only 59 gallant sons of Scotia have as yet sent in their names and these are scattered all over the country. It is regrettable but none the less the fact, says the writer, that Scottish enthusiasm in this matter is at a discount on East, for we remember quite well the pathetic failure which attended the well meant efforts of that great Scotsman, Mr. Frank Adam, to raise a killed platoon in Singapore. Trews are not smart things to wear but they are more comforting when doing extended work through pineapple and secondary jungle.

GERMANS PREPARE SURPRISE:

DELEGATE'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON.

LIQUOR ON SHIPS:

FORBIDDEN IN AMERICAN PORTS.

U.S. NAVAL POLICY:

"SECOND TO NONE."

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON CONFERENCES.

GERMANS PROMISE SURPRISE FOR THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 1st.

A large, silent crowd at Victoria witnessed the arrival of the German delegation to the momentous Reparations Conference. The full personnel of the Embassy, headed by the German Ambassador, Herr Stamer, met the delegates. It was the largest gathering of Germans at one spot in London since the war. German thoroughness was illustrated by the fact that the delegates brought their own electricians and mechanics to install extra telephones and other business requisites.

The first meeting at which the Germans will state their case will be held at mid-day in the State dining-room at Lancaster House, formerly Stafford House, and the British, French, Japanese, Italian and Belgian representatives will attend. The Allies will later consider Herr von Simons' statement.

Mr. Lloyd George—who will then possess Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson's report, definitely outlining what is to be done if it is necessary to carry out the sanctions—will announce the Allies' decision as regards the counter-proposals on the resumption of the conference at St. James' Palace tomorrow.

The Germans were evidently impressed with the extent of the counter-proposals. One delegate told a *Daily News* representative that the magnitude of the German offer will astonish the world.

Dr. von Simons, in the meanwhile, is maintaining silence. He declared that the Cabinet has definitely instructed him not to make a statement for publication, yet a factor, not overlooked by the Allies in connection with the settlement of the reparations question, is the attitude of the new American Administration, which may end the state of war with Germany, and thus cause commercial relations, and would then most likely brown most violently in the French occupation plans in the event of German perverseness.

FRENCH PREMIER'S SATISFACTION.

PARIS, February 28th.

The French Premier, now in London, expressed satisfaction at the results so far obtained in the Near East question, the prospects of the settlement of which are now decidedly brighter. Another happy result of the conference is the tightening of the bonds uniting France and England. —Havas.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA WINS BY LARGE MARGIN.

LONDON, March 1st.

Australia won the fifth test match by 9 wickets. Australia, in the second innings, made 63 runs for the loss of one wicket, Bardsley contributing an unfinished half a century.

FRENCH INSTITUTE IN LONDON.

ENTHUSIASM IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28th.

Public opinion greets with sincere satisfaction the inauguration of the French Institute in London, as a token of the ever-increasing goodwill between the two nations. —Havas.

LIQUOR ON SHIPS.

RESTRICTIONS UNDER U.S. PROHIBITION ACT.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.

The Assistant Secretary of Treasury announces instructions to Customs collectors making effective the decision of the Department of Justice, which had been withheld as a result of the representations of the British Embassy, on behalf of certain exporters and shipping authorities who protested against the department's interpretation of the Prohibition Act.

[The Department of Justice has decided that no ship transporting liquor from one foreign port to another may call at an American port. The decision will, if strictly carried out, prevent the entry of any passenger liner having a bar, even though the contents are sealed.]

U.S. NAVAL POLICY.

"SECOND TO NONE."

DETROIT, March 1st.

The Secretary of Navy, Mr. Denby, has not taken long to define the new Government's intentions as regards naval policy. A statement issued by him says that the objective will be to have a navy second to none, trained to the minute and with the best material. It is added that, while it does not fear war with any Power, the United States' peculiar situation justifies a strong first line defence.

NEW UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW YORK, March 1st.

The President-elect, Mr. Harding, has appointed Mr. John W. Weeks as Secretary of War.

Mr. Weeks was a candidate in the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916.

COAL INDUSTRY CRISIS.

EFFECTS OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

LONDON, March 1st.

The paralysing effects of the trade depression are complicating the difficulties of the coal problem. A fall in the output and, in consequence, slackness of business have obliterated the whole of the wage advances of 42d. per shift secured by the miners in the November strike settlement.

Twenty-two thousand miners are idle in Rhondda. It is estimated that over 70,000 colliery workers in South Wales are unemployed or are on short-time during the week-end.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

PRINCE OF WALES PRAISES AMBASSADOR'S WORK.

LONDON, March 1st.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales attended the farewell banquet to Mr. Davis and paid a tribute to the services of the guest of the evening, declaring that Mr. Davis had been more than an Ambassador in Anglo-American relations; he had been a true friend.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRIENDLY VIEWS OF U.S. AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, February 28th.

In the course of a vaudeville address at the Pilgrims' banquet, Mr. Davis (the U.S. Ambassador) ridiculed the reports that had been spread by alarmists regarding possible trouble between Great Britain and America. Neither country had legitimate aims which co-operation with the other would not promote, and neither was likely to sacrifice the traditional willingness to throw difficulties in the scales of justice, for a verdict of impartial minds. Mr. Davis admitted the existence of enemies who would undermine Anglo-American friendship, but he should forestall them in the open.

AGITATION IN EGYPT.

OVER MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 28th.

There has been considerable agitation in Egypt over a summary of Mr. Churchill's speech at the banquet to Lord Reading, cabled on the 13th inst., attributing to Mr. Churchill a statement that Egypt was a part of the Empire.

It appears that what Mr. Churchill said was that this principle (common consultation among the members of the British Empire) would be found to have its usefulness in relation to countries and nations as far apart and as widely different as Ireland and Egypt; while, after referring to the late Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's solution of the difficulties in South Africa, he expressed confidence that in a few years our present difficulties would be greatly diminished, and that nations now a reproach and stumbling block to the supreme cause that the English-speaking union has at heart, may be found managing their affairs within the elastic circle of the British Empire.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S CONFERENCE.

FIRST EMPIRE GATHERING AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, February 28th.

The first Empire Conference of ex-Service men, for which Earl Haig travelled to South Africa, has opened.

General Smuts, in an eloquent speech, declared that the object of the Conference was to perpetuate the war-time spirit of comradeship and also to promote the welfare of ex-Service men. He hoped the Conference would help and advise Governments thereof, especially as it was the true and honest desire of all the Empire's Governments and peoples to do their utmost to meet cases of hardship.

Earl Haig, who was given an ovation, dwelt on the Empire spirit which linked British troops from all parts of the world during the war. That meeting was the first open acknowledgment of the bond forged by common risks, hardships and sacrifices, and the first step was to form an Empire Legion to bind all ex-Service men together.

A letter conveying good wishes was read from H.M. the King.

THE IRISH UPHEAVAL.

SINN FEINERS SHOT IN PAIRS.

LONDON, February 28th.

The six Sinn Feiners, executed at Cork, were shot in pairs. The news of the executions caused a sensation in Dublin, where there was great military activity. The National University was occupied by troops, who searched students. Many offices in Sackville Street were also searched.

SOLDIERS KILLED IN REVENGE.

LONDON, March 1st.

Evidently in revenge for the execution at Cork yesterday morning of the Sinn Feiners condemned for participation in an ambush and illegally possessing arms, armed civilians attacked unarmed soldiers there yesterday evening. It is officially reported that five were killed and eleven wounded.

COMPETITION FOR COAL MARKETS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROSPECTS.

LONDON, February 28th.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Bridgeman said that the quantity of coal exported from the United States to Europe for the year ending June 1913 was 476,000 tons, from Australia 100,000 tons, from China 28,000 tons. The amounts for 1920 were: from the United States 13,383,000 tons; from Australia 113,000 tons; from China not known. Mr. Bridgeman was not without hope of our recovering the coal market from America.

PANAMA AND COSTA RICA.

WAR DANGER OVER.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.

The Panama Charge d'Affaires announces that the threatened war between Panama and Costa Rica appears to have been averted by the surrender of a Costa Rican force in Coto.

TYPHUS PREVENTION.

STRINGENT MEASURES AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 28th.

The stringency of the anti-typhus precautions is being increased. European passengers are prevented from landing until accommodation is available at the quarantine island. To-day, 750 passengers were sent to Hoffman's Island for observation.

U.S. ANTI-PROFITEERING ACT.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Lever Anti-Profiteering Act is unconstitutional, although the Government has availed itself of it many times. The Supreme Court, also, decided that the Federal Farm Loan Act is constitutional. Loans to farmers aggregating millions of dollars have been withheld pending the decision.

LABOUR DENUNCIATION OF SOVIET.

AMERICAN FEDERATION'S MANIFESTO.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.

The American Federation of Labour has issued a manifesto furiously denouncing the Soviet's ruthless tyranny in the systematic extermination of organised workers, instancing the refusal of bread-cards to the families of strikers, the death sentences, and the prohibition of speeches at Labour meetings.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

EMBARGO DECISION.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.

The Supreme Court has decided that merchant vessels in the service of the United States or belonging to friendly States may be libeled (laid under embargo pending legal proceedings) in American ports.

PERSIAN PREMIER'S PROCLAMATION.

FATE OF ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

PARIS, February 28th.

A message from Teheran says that the new Premier has issued a Proclamation outlining the reorganisation of the army, redistribution of lands, and reforms in the administration of justice. He declares that the Anglo-Persian Agreement will not be maintained, that the Russo-Persian Agreement will be signed, and that the Capitulations will be abolished.

BRITISH COLLEGE IN PARIS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF PROJECT.

PARIS, February 28th.

The French Government has placed at the disposal of Paris University a large plot of ground for establishing in Paris a British College. The idea is receiving the heartiest support on both sides of the Channel. A committee has just been formed in London headed by Lord Burmah and the Chancellor of the University of London. —Havas.

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS.

PROPOSED CLOSING OF BALTIC FRONTIER.

KOVNO, March 1st.

An International Veterinary Congress called to discuss the spread of cattle disease has passed a resolution in favour of closing the frontiers of the Baltic States to fodder cattle and the establishment of a cattle serum institution in Lithuania.

ARCHDEACON WAKEFORD'S APPEAL.

PRIVY COUNCIL GRANTS LEAVE.

LONDON, February 28th.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted Archdeacon Wakeford leave to appeal. The Archdeacon pleaded that the judgment of the Lincoln Consistory Court was not in accordance with the facts; also, that fresh evidence had been discovered, and that one of the assessors of the Court pre-judged the case by a statement he made on the eve of the trial.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS CONFERENCE.

ADVANTAGES OF UNIFORM CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, February 28th.

The Imperial Customs Conference held its first meeting to-day at the Board of Trade. Australasia, Canada, South Africa, Newfoundland, India, and other colonies were represented. Sir Robert Horne, presiding, outlined the advantages of the adoption of a uniform Imperial Customs certificate.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

FURNACES TO BE RE-STARTED.

LONDON, February 28th.

Amid the prevailing gloom in the iron and steel trades a welcome ray of sunshine comes from the Teeside, where, after being closed for two years for reconstruction, the first steel furnace of the North Eastern Steelworks was re-started. It is understood that more furnaces will be starting shortly.

POSITION IN GEORGIA.

BOLSHEVIKS OCCUPY TIFLIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 28th.

The Bolsheviks occupied Tiflis on Friday. The Georgian Government has withdrawn to Kutais.

In response to the Kemalists' demands the Georgians have evacuated Artvin and Ardahan.

U.S. TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.

The Senate has approved the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH BANKS IN THE FAR EAST.

PARIS, March 1st.

The recent mission to China of the former Premier, M. Painlevé, is resulting in French financial circles having their attention called to China's splendid possibilities. Leading French business banks are now participating in the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which specializes in the Eastern field. The Banque Paris et Pays Bas is heading that group which intends devoting special attention to planning and carrying out public works in China. —Havas.

WARWICK COMEDY CO.

A "BERNARD SHAW" PLAY.

The Warwick Comedy Company opened their return visit to Hongkong, last night, with Mr. Bernard Shaw's play "Arms and the Man." The company gave an admirable presentation of this interesting play which the author calls an "anti-romantic comedy."

Mr. Bernard Shaw's satirical vein is at its richest in such a play as this. Written long before the great war, it leaves away the veil of romance from those scenes of "love, blood and misery" which every combatant found to be a delusion before he had been many days on "the other side." Romanticism in love also receives the author's stinging lash—indeed this is the main theme of the play. The character of Raina, the hero-worshipper, is, of course, a burlesque; if she were real she would be an insufferable little hypocrite. Captain Blunche, the downright person, who prevails on the hypocritical lovers to be themselves, is admirably acted by Mr. N. Thorpe-Mayne. Miss Joan Mayne makes Raina a delightful character in spite of the defects the author insists upon, and Miss Beatrice Wynn made a distinguished success in the part of Louka, the serving maid who marries into the nobility. Mr. Dudley Howarth gave an excellent rendering of "the important part of Sergius and Miss Muriel Aled and Mr. Frank Wheatley did well in the minor parts.

To-night the Company produces, for the first time in Hongkong, "The Last Act," a play written by Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe Mayne.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "CA' CANNY."

Says a home paper:—While the idea conveyed by the words "ca' canny" is quite well understood, the etymology of the phrase, in England at least, is commonly misinterpreted. We confess that we are unable to supply the missing letters represented by the apostrophe, but that they are not "ll" we can assure those in doubt. The Scottish verb "to ca'" has many shades of meaning, but the commonest is "to drive." To ca' the cows home is not to call them, but to drive them home. To ca' a skipping rope is to drive it round or turn it. To ca' canny thus means literally to drive cautiously or slowly. The use of the word "driving" as a synonym for "working" generally is also found in the English provincialism "driving busy." The word is pronounced "caw," not "caa" as we often hear.

THE TASTE FOR OPIUM.

THE EXPERIENCE OF BURMA.

The following is from the Report of the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma, during the year ended the 31st March last:—

"No very definite conclusion can be formed from the district reports whether there is any increase or decrease in the taste for opium. I have made careful personal inquiries while on tour during the last few months and the general opinion seems to be that the majority of Burma consumers of opium, who are not registered, are over the age of forty. In most cases these consumers allege that they take opium for purely medical reasons.

The Collector of Rangoon thinks that the opium habit appears to be steadily declining especially amongst Burmans, who find it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies.

In Bassein the Deputy Commissioner considers that among Burmans residing in the healthy parts of the district, the habit of opium consuming is gradually declining owing to the operation of the following causes:—

- (1) The prohibitive price of illicit opium;
- (2) The distrust of the Burman by the Chinaman from whom supplies must be obtained; and
- (3) The social stigma attaching to opium consuming. In the case of villages of the district, however, where the Aryan element is strong and climatic conditions are particularly unhealthy, consumption of opium is common and the people regard it as an antidote to fever.

The Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, fears that further restriction on opium allowances may induce consumers to substitute alcohol in place of opium to some extent. This he regards as a very undesirable contingency. The Superintendent of Excise notes that "there is no race on earth which does not use some stimulant, and it seems that opium is peculiarly suited to the Eastern temperament and does far less harm than any other, certainly less than alcohol. Furthermore he repeats from last year's report that "in many cases opium should not be regarded as a luxury but as a necessity. People who know nothing of the East and derive their ideas about opium from the fantastic misrepresentations current in fiction may regard opium as an unmitigated evil but those who live in the country and have much to do with the people and know what malaria is and something of the lives of the natives who have to work under extreme hardship, have more sympathy and understanding, and most of them will agree that opium is a necessity of life in many cases, that its beneficial effects outweigh its evil ones, and that to cut it off entirely or even to reduce it much below its present point would inflict an amount of hardship wholly out of proportion to any benefit obtained." On which the Deputy Commissioner remarks: "I agree with the Superintendent that there are cases, e.g., of hard manual work in malarial stricken tracts, where doses of opium are a necessity, and I do not think there is justification for ruthlessly cutting down the allowances of existing smokers, but I certainly should not approve of anything that would legitimate smoking amongst Burmans and would scrutinize most carefully any claims by members of other races."

In Tavoy and Mergui, both of which are mining districts and in both of which the population is of a very mixed nature, the Deputy Commissioners express the opinion that the taste for opium is on the increase.

The district reports, generally, confirm the view that, while there is practically no decrease in the taste for opium amongst Chinamen, the difficulties of securing supplies and the high price of illicit opium, the competing attractions of the liquor shops and the contempt that is attached to the *beina* have all contributed to reduce the consumption of opium by Burmans, except in those places where climatic and economic conditions appear to demand a prophylactic. Measures are under consideration for providing those who require to use the drug for medical reasons with adequate supplies. From almost every district it is reported that the use of cocaine and morphia has not spread but has practically died out, nor is there any evidence that the Burman has taken to hemp drugs.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

ITS PRESENT STRENGTH.

In view of the discussion as to the relative strength of the Navies of the principal Powers, the following paragraph from the new edition of *Brassey's Annual*, dealing with the position of our own Navy will be of interest:—

There remains in the post-war Fleet at the present time the following vessels which may be considered as effective for war purposes:—Thirty-one Dreadnought battleships, of which ten carry 16-inch guns, twelve 15-inch guns, and nine 12-inch guns; two pre-Dreadnought battleships, *Agamemnon* and *Commonwealth*, employed on target and gunnery training duties; eight battle-cruisers, of which three—the *Hood*, *Renown*, and *Repulse*—have 16-inch guns, three 12-inch guns, and two 12-inch guns; two light battle-cruisers, the *Courageux* and *Conqueror*, with 15-inch guns, the *Courageux* and *Conqueror* being the most powerful of the class; 18 light cruisers, down to and including the Bristol class of 1910-10; with lighter guns; forty patrol boats; varied numbers of sloops and twin-screw minesweepers, still in process of reduction; 27 flotilla leaders; about 240 destroyers, including the later vessels of the "M" type, but excluding all earlier classes not yet disposed of; 100 submarines; and about twenty auxiliary and depot ships.

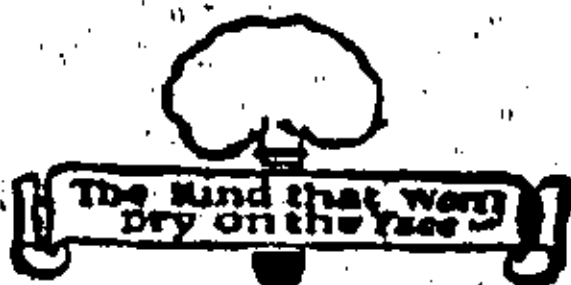
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WOMEN JURORS.

EXCLUDED IN MURDER TRIAL.

Women jurors sat on three juries at the Old Bailey on the same day recently. In each case two women occupied the jury-box with men. In the principal court that of Mr. Justice Shearman—the jury consisted of men only. It was apparently considered unsuitable for women to deal with murder cases which were down for hearing before the judge. The possibility of the jury being locked up until the conclusion of such a trial may have been one of the considerations for their exclusion. Otherwise, the first murder charge in the list seemed to be essentially one for women to consider. It was a case in which a servant girl was charged with the murder of her newly-born child. She pleaded guilty to concealing the birth of the baby and not guilty to the murder, and her plea was accepted.

Mr. Justice Shearman, apparently thinking of a lady who asked to be excused the previous day "because of nervousness," told the jury that their duty would be quite formal. "You will hear no evidence," said his lordship, "but merely return a verdict as directed, and I think your nerves will be equal to that."

A verdict in accordance with the prisoner's plea was returned, and the judge intimated that she would be released later in the day.

In the Common Serjeant's Court the first case taken was one of bigamy, and the judge directed the "ladies and gentlemen of the jury" to return a verdict of "Not guilty," as there was no evidence that the prisoner knew his first wife was alive for ten years before the second marriage.

In a morning case which followed, the judge said the jury might like to see some of the "little but dangerous toys" found in the prisoner's possession, and some moulds were passed to them. The two women members of the jury examined the articles with great interest.

In the Recorder's Court several cases of bigamy came before the jury, and the evidence was followed closely by the women jurors.

Counsel objected to two women jurors at the Old Bailey in a case of bigamy, and they were accordingly replaced by men, the case ending in the acquittal of the accused.

At the Berks Assizes two women were summoned as jurors, whom Mr. Justice Darling relieved from duty. One was aged 83, and another was a charwoman with two children dependent upon her.

"FATHER OF FUTURISM."

MARINETTI'S NEW DANCES.

Signor Marinetti, the "Father of Futurism," is in Paris to explain a new art mystery, and has brought with him dances which are essentially Futurist in conception. A manifesto precedes the dances, which Signor Marinetti, bold as ever, thinks should banish from ball-rooms the Argentine Tango, the Brazilian Maxixe, and other exotic movements, of which the dancing professors have fallen foul. He calls his new dances the "Aviator," the "Shrapnel," and the "Mitrailleuse." The "Aviator" dance has several movements, and is an affair of colour and motion quite in keeping with the notions of the inventor. The ballerina dances on a carpet contrived like a map, in which mountains, towns, roads, and sea are indicated. She has gauze wings which are in a constant state of flapping; on her breast is a propeller in celluloid which spins at each movement of the body, and her face and head are so covered as to suggest a motor plane. In the first movement she imitates an aeroplane "taking off"; in the second, representing the machine in flight, she waves a placard in one hand, with the words printed in azure-blue, "Three hundred yards, three whirlwinds," and another placard in the other hand, bearing the words, "Five hundred yards, avoid mountains." The sixth movement is a stormy affair. There is wind, rain, and lightning, and a sunset in crimson silk paper which the dancer cuts up—Futurism with a vengeance. The "Shrapnel" and "Mitrailleuse" dances are similarly bold in conception. It may be that the actual displays will give more enlightenment than the written description conveys, and it will be interesting to see if dancing Paris, so faithful to its "Shimmy" and its fox-trot, will welcome dances imagined by the Futurist chief.

WOMAN'S WIT WINS.

DETECTIVE SPENDS A NIGHT IN A PADDED-ROOM.

A clever swindle was recently carried out by a woman who obtained £1,400 worth of furs for £140 from a Fifth-avenue store. The woman drove up to the store in a limousine, selected £1,400 worth of furs, and made a deposit of £140. She left with the furs, but a detective attached to the firm accompanied her in the car to collect the balance of the money at her home in Flushing, a New York suburb. Instead of taking him home, however, the car drove to a sanatorium for hysterics, which is a large and imposing building resembling a private residence. The detective remained in the car while the woman entered the building. She called the superintendent, and told him that her husband was in the car suffering from the delusion that he was a detective, and not her husband. The superintendent, with two attendants, went out to persuade the detective to enter the building for treatment and cure, and all his efforts to explain were in vain. He was removed by force, and confined in a padded cell, where he remained until midnight. The woman has so far not been heard of.



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M. J. BRENN, Hon. Secretary, War Memorial Committee, Hongkong, December 16th, 1920.

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COST OF PREMIERSHIP.

MR. ASQUITH'S EXPERIENCE.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the remuneration of Ministers, with the evidence taken, was issued, recently. The report, containing the list of suggested salaries—£8,000 per annum in the case of the Prime Minister—has already appeared. Among the witnesses called was Mr. Asquith, whose evidence, now available, contained a great deal of interesting information, both personal and in relation generally to the office of Prime Minister.

In the opening part of his evidence Mr. Asquith who has held four offices in the Cabinet (Home Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, and War Secretary), pointed out that while the office of First Lord of the Treasury carries with it £25,000 a year, the Prime Minister gets nothing as Prime Minister. On the point of official residence Mr. Asquith said: "I do not think there is any other office, except if my recollection is right, that of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and, perhaps, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to which an official residence is attached. The occupation, according to my experience, of an official residence in Downing Street, is by no means an unmixed advantage to the occupant of the post of First Lord of the Treasury. It is quite true that you live in the house free from rent, rates, and taxes, but it is a very expensive house to keep up; it is a very inconvenient house in many ways; it requires a large staff, and I suspect myself that any Prime Minister who had experience of it as I had would, if he were offered the choice, rather not live in it at all. It certainly does not add to what one may call the sweets or spoils of office to have that residence at your disposal; that, however, merely affects that particularly office."

MUCH POORER AFTER OFFICE.

The Prime Minister is, Mr. Asquith considered, underpaid. "I was," he said, "in office myself continuously for eleven years—two years as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for the best part of nine years as Prime Minister. I do not suppose my experience is in the least unique, but I was a much poorer man when I left office than when I entered. The office of Prime Minister, if it is to be properly discharged, cannot, I think, be discharged unless a man has private means of his own, on a salary of £8,000 a year. He has a number of duties, if he is to perform his office properly, of entertaining and affording hospitality to all sorts and conditions of people both at home and abroad, which, under the existing arrangement, he has to defray entirely at his own cost. We established when I was Prime Minister a useful institution—at least I think it has turned out to be useful—the Government Hospitality Fund, which is resorted to for the entertaining on a large scale of distinguished foreigners and others. But even with that, which was a relief to the Prime Minister, I think his salary ought to be raised."

Questioned as to the personal entertaining of foreign visitors by the Prime Minister—indeed, the of Hospitality Fund—Mr. Asquith said that this is enormous. "Nobody who has not been Prime Minister knows really what a Prime Minister's day is. During the time I was Prime Minister, for a special reason I took on the office of Secretary of State for War, and held it with the Prime Minister for, I think, four or five months before the outbreak of the war. I did not get any salary as Secretary of State for War, and to that extent during those few months there was a little economy; but taking the two offices together, I think the work was really heavier than probably any man ought to undertake." This personal entertaining, Mr. Asquith added, would lose its value if carried out under the Hospitality Fund; and an official banquet was not the same thing as personal entertainment.

DIBBELL AND PITT.

In further evidence Mr. Asquith said he was not in favour of the Prime Minister receiving a pension. There were, he admitted, strong arguments one way and the other, but personally he would rather that the Prime Minister had not a pension. If the Prime Minister were pensioned, he did not see why all the other Ministers should not be pensioned. Interesting subsequent passages in this portion of the evidence—Mr. Asquith's questioner being Mr. Hogge—are the following:—

"As far as I can recollect, the bulk of British Prime Ministers have been men who could occupy the post without working for their livelihood." "Certainly the bulk undoubtedly have been such." "But there have been within the last fifty or sixty years three or four Prime Ministers who, one might say, were professional men?" "Yes. I was a professional man myself, and it meant a considerable sacrifice of income to me to take office."

"There is also the present Prime Minister, and was not Lord Beaconsfield a man who had to write largely for his livelihood?" "Yes, and, but for his following statement in the course of his evidence: 'I think the Prime Minister's position is a very delicate one. I am asking me a rather delicate question. The arguments both ways are strong, but all I can say is the balance of my own judgment on the whole is rather against it.'"

"There is a very much higher spirit of public duty among politicians than the world at large believes," Mr. Asquith said, in reply to a question relating to the varying pay of Ministers. "The difference between £8,000 and £25,000 a year is not the deciding factor. I have known cases in my own experience when I have offered higher and better paid office to a capable man and he has refused it on the ground that he thought he was more fitted for the office he was at present discharging."

"Mr. Lloyd George's wish," Mr. Asquith Chamberlain, who was also called before the Committee, made the following statement in the course of his evidence: "I think the Prime Minister shares my view as to the general importance of preserving the connection of the Prime Minister with the Treasury and the special importance of doing so at the present time. But he asked me to say to the Committee on his behalf, and in the most definite terms, that if they recommended an addition to the salary of the Prime Minister he could not under any circumstances accept it for himself in the present financial conditions, and he begged that it might be as a recommendation for a new appointment whenever a new appointment was made. I think neither he nor I have reason to suppose that you or other Ministers already on the £25,000 a year scale, but, if you do, then in my opinion the same rule should apply to them—the addition should not be made applicable to the present holders of the office. That is a message which the Prime Minister asks me to give you in quite clear and distinct language."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE DUKE AT CALCUTTA.

DIPLOMATIC COMPLIMENT TO "LONDON OF THE EAST."

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Calcutta on January 28th, and, despite attempts made by the Non-co-operationists to boycott his visit, he received a right Royal welcome from the crowds, which were probably bigger than those which greeted the King in 1912.

Replying to an address from the Corporation, the Duke said that his acquaintance with Calcutta went back 40 years, and he proceeded: "I know well that you have advanced by giant strides since I last passed over the Howrah Bridge, and it will be of deep interest to me to see the various development trusts you are now contemplating. I yield to no man in my affection for the beautiful city of Bombay where I spent several years of my life, and I must be very guarded in what I say, but there is no overlooking the vast extent, immense population, and amazing growth, and capable administration of this huge trade emporium; and when I see the ships lying in the Hooghly, I feel that here is Calcutta is the Port of London and here in Asia is the London of the East."

In the streets there were a few scenes of violence. Several carriages occupied by Europeans and Indians were stopped and the occupants made to alight and continue their journey on foot. The tram cars were not running, the men having again gone on strike, and there were no gharris owing to a hartal having been proclaimed. The taxis running were driven by volunteers, mostly Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

At the unveiling of the statue of the late King Edward in Victoria Memorial Grounds on January 29th, the Duke of Connaught said: "King Edward was the first heir to the British throne on his visit to this country. As was to be expected in a Prince of such unique qualities, his personality created a deep impression wherever he went and he on his side gathered vivid impressions. I well remember how on his way to England in 1893 I met him at Gibraltar, where I was then serving, his enthusiastic description of his Indian experiences, and expressions of admiration and affection for the people of India are still a fresh memory with me. To-day, when after the lapse of so many years, and he is no longer with us, we are gathered here to pay honour to his memory."

The Duke on February 2nd laid a stone to commemorate the commencement of the work on the new King George's dock at Kidderpore. There are to be altogether 14 berths, the first five of which may be ready for use in 1927 and the others not much later. The Duke in his speech said: "The times are changing and we must change with them. Your trade and commerce may, and indeed must, undergo many and important modifications. India, from being a purely agricultural country, is in the opinion of many well qualified to judge, about to enter an epoch of industrial activity for which she is in many ways well fitted, alike by her fertile soil, her mineral possessions, and her diligent peoples. These developments will affect your trade, and changes will be required in your industrial and commercial arrangements, but I have no cause to doubt that, provided your gentlemen who are responsible for the Port of Calcutta exercise in future as in the past the great qualities of intelligent foresight, business enterprise, and prudent finance, you will carry this Port of Calcutta to a degree of prosperity which will place it yet higher among the great ports of the world, and ensure and facilitate further growth in the trade and commerce of this great province of Bengal and the other provinces you serve."

and he contemplated going back to the Western Circuit as a barrister.

"Would not you think, as I think, that a great many people would prefer to see that, or a man passed the chair as Prime Minister in this country, he should be protected in so far as he has given a great deal of his life to the public service at very inadequate remuneration?" "You are asking me a rather delicate question. The arguments both ways are strong, but all I can say is the balance of my own judgment on the whole is rather against it."

"There is a very much higher spirit of public duty among politicians than the world at large believes," Mr. Asquith said, in reply to a question relating to the varying pay of Ministers. "The difference between £8,000 and £25,000 a year is not the deciding factor. I have known cases in my own experience when I have offered higher and better paid office to a capable man and he has refused it on the ground that he thought he was more fitted for the office he was at present discharging."

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"I think there is no precedent in British politics!" "I do not know that there is an actual precedent. Mr. Pitt, who was a penniless man, practically penniless, when he became Prime Minister at the age of 24, took on a most precarious job, as history has recorded."

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via Swatow	"WAISHING"	Fri.	4th Mar.	D'light
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.	4th Mar.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Fri.	4th Mar.	D'light
BANGKOK via Swatow	"CHUNSHANG"	Sat.	5th Mar.	D'light
TRIENHIN	"CHIPSHING"	Sat.	5th Mar.	D'light
SHANGHAI & THONGKAI	"HOPSHANG"	Sat.	5th Mar.	D'light
KOBE	"LAISANG"	Tue.	8th Mar.	D'light
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TEOPAO"	Wed.	9th Mar.	9 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation sailings from both ports every Friday. Calling at Hoihow when convenient.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when convenient.

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S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, Mar. 4th, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "VARNYONSHIRE"	11th Mar.	25th Mar.
S.S. "TEMERKESHIRE"	18th Mar.	25th Mar.
S.S. "GLENISFER"	25th Mar.	12th Apr.
S.S. "GLENGLYLE"	1st Apr.	28th Apr.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENARIFFE"	11th Mar.	CHINA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S.S. "GLENARFF"	25th Mar.	CHINA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

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(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

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Managing Director: Mr. MARUYAMA.

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Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 2nd Mar. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 3rd Mar. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 3rd Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SOCHOW"	On 8th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 8th Mar. Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PU-KOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Mar. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th Mar. 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Cabin-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAIHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, Mar. 4th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG"	... Capt. W. Conner	TUESDAY, Mar. 8th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. A. E. Stewart	FRIDAY, Mar. 11th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CHILI" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 18th Mar.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 13th March.
	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 28th March.

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EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SR.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	6th Mar. 10 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	8,400	11th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,000	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	28th Mar.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.
"DUNKER"	5,414	11th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR" 4,510 17th Mar. Calcutta via Singapore, Penang, Saigon

F STERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th March	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"EASTERN"	4,000	9th April	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NANKIN"	7,000	8th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,640	8th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,000	14th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GUNN & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GUNN & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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"SHUNKO MARU" ... Friday, 18th Mar.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 13th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Friday, 11th March.

"KARADO MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Monday, 8th Mar.

"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 16th Mar.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th March.

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JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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T. K. K.
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via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KORRA MARU	20,000	March 7th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	March 19th.
SHIMO MARU	20,000	April 27th.
PERIA MARU	20,000	May 14th.

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. † Omitting Shanghai.

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via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLA.

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Through by TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	13,700	March 15th.
HAYO MARU	13,700	April 8th.
SHIMO MARU	14,000	May 15th.

* Cargo only.

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Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
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AGENTS.

5TH FLOOR

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" ... April 11th.

SPECIAL SAILING FOR SHANGHAI

"HWAH PING" ... March 18th.

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Tel. 2207.

118, Connaught Road Central.

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From	Per	Due
SHANGHAI	Kansu	2nd inst.
SAIGON	Maitava	2nd inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only)	Kitano Maru	2nd inst.
London 27th Jan.	Wakasa Maru	3rd inst.
STRAITS	Ayo Maru	3rd inst.
JAPAN	Toyooka Maru	3rd inst.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Toyama Maru	3rd inst.
SAIGON	Mitsuen	3rd inst.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	4th inst.
MANILA	Fushimi Maru	4th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only)	Seang Lin	5th inst.
London 27th Jan.	Chakrata	5th inst.
STRAITS		

UTOWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Hoihow and Haiphong	Lokang	Wednesday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Hanyang	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.0 A.M.
Fort Bayard	W. Sun	Wednesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Keelung	Trashe Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Coddopok	Wednesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Japan	Yoshiki Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
*Straits and *Bangkok	Haitan	Wednesday, 2nd, Noon
Japan	Schodack	Wednesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Straits		Wednesday, 2nd, 2.30 P.M.
*EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Achilles	Registration, 1.45 P.M.
Famabai and Wuchow	Tai Ming	Wednesday, 2nd, 4.30 P.M.
Hoihow and Tourane	Yangtsze Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Phoumpen	Wednesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.

*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	Hupoh	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Kitano Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China	Kansu	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"HELENUS"	8TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"KEEMUN"	23RD MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"NINGCHOW"	5TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"THESEUS"	12TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ACHILLES"	2ND MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"TELAMON"	22ND MAR. Singapore & Liverpool.
"KT. OF THE GARTER"	29TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TALTHYBIUS"	16TH MAR. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH APR. }
"PROTESILAUS"	4TH MAY }

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUZ OF PANAMA).

"EURYPYLUS"	3RD MAR. via Suez.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. for London.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY, for London.
"ANCHOISE"	10TH JUNE for Liverpool.
"THRESIAS"	7TH JULY for London.

FOR-FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U.S. \$1,489,000
HEAD OFFICE:	BRANCH:
NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient,
SHANGHAI.

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 1st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.76	29.75
Temperature	73	71	80
Humidity	75	85	68
Wind Direction	East	calm	South
Force	1	0	2
Weather	c.	odf.	c.
Rain	—	—	0.02

Highest open-air Temperature on 28th . 78

Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 70

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE (TELEGRAPHIC).

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.
J. UBANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

March 1st.

		March 1st.
ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	3/4 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3/5
	Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	3/5 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	640
	Credits, 4 months' sight	700
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	49 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	—
	Bank Bills, on demand	18 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	—
	Bank Bills, on demand	18 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight	—
	Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	98 1/2
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Pesos	103 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	103 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	113
ON HANKOW.—	On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	—
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	57 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$8.08 n
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael		\$62.80
BANK SILVER per oz.		33d.

Hongkong ... 30 cents piece	\$0.20 Discount.
Hongkong ... 10	0.10
Canton ... 20	17.80
Canton ... 10	0.00

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	7,798,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Canton Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.T. S. YEE, Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [78]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$3,000,000
Reserve Fund	\$3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$3,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, February 23rd, 1921. [80]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital	Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital	F. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds	F. 60,000,000
Deposits	F. 885,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
of Directors: A. J. Parrotte
General Manager: HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.BRANCHES:
Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu
Marseille, Hankow, Vladivostok
Peking, Singapore, Foochow
Shanghai, Canton, Swatow
Tientsin, Saigon, Yokohama
Hankow, Haiphong, Moukden
New York, London, Antwerp
Bordeaux, Tientsin, Phnom-Penh
Dunkerque, Batavia.BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: OIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [81]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$2,500,000
Steady	\$31,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Const. of Directors:
G. T. M. ECKING, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. DONOVAN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq. A. O. LANG, Esq.
A. S. GUBBAY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnston J. A. FLUMMER, Esq.Chief Manager: A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1921. [8]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	45,000,000
Reserve Funds	9,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pihen, Shiohiku, Tainan, Taku, Tamsui, Taipei, Aikou.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLM.
Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.
Hongkong Manager: Mr. L. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	500,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Fong Wai Tse, Chairman,
Mr. Chow Shun Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Keng,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yee Tin & Co.,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Bank,
Mr. Ng Chang Lak, Mr. Kan Chin Nam.Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fong.BRANCHES & AGENCIES—
LONDON NEW YORK
SHANGHAI SAN FRANCISCO
Kobe YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI SAIGON
SINGAPORE PENANG
TIENTSIN HANKOW
MANILA BATAVIA
SAMARANG SOERABAYA

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts 4 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per annumK. T. YONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [81]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.Branches:
Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
Calcutta Howrah Madras Shanghai
Colombo Kandy New York Singapore
Delhi Karachi Penang
Galle Kota Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [48]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	Frs. 63,000,000.00
Reserve Funds	Frs. 69,547,203.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Buenos Aires Hongkong
Canton Hongkong
Dairen Hongkong
Hankow Hongkong
Hanoi Hongkong
Peking Hongkong
Phnom-Penh Hongkong
Rangoon Hongkong
Sourabaya Hongkong
Tientsin Hongkong
Yokohama HongkongBANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Y. MARBOT, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [64]